

SPORTS



'IZVESTIA' PRIZE TOURNAMENT

A scene from the game between the USSR and West Germany at the traditional international "Izvestia" Prize tournament. The goal of West Germany threatened. The USSR won 6-0. The other game of the first day between Czechoslovakia and Sweden was won by the former 3-1.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



New season for freestyle wrestlers

The sporting season of free style wrestling is over. For Soviet sportsmen it was successful. For example, they won traditional matches against the American counterparts, the World Cup in Toledo (USA), the European championship at Jönköping (Sweden) and the Druzhba-84 Tournament in Sofia.

The new season will begin with a match against the USA, to be held on January 29 in Yerevan. From February 1 to 3, American athletes will attend the traditional international tournament in Tbilisi, where top masters from several countries of Europe, Asia, America and Africa will compete. Later, guests

from the USA will wrestle in Novosibirsk on February 6 and Tallinn on February 8. In late February Soviet wrestlers will attend an international tournament in France.

In early March they are to compete in tournaments in Bulgaria and West Germany and later in the same month, the USSR team will contest the World Cup in Toledo and in return matches against the Americans. Soviet masters are also preparing for the European championship scheduled for April in the GDR. They will also be in Spain for the world championship next September.

On tatami-girls

Held in Moscow for the first time were women's judo competitions. Attending were 61 participants between 16 and 28 years of age. These were mainly college and high school students. Among the winners — students of the Physical Culture Institute, two Irina — Apukhtina (under 66 kg) and Mukhanova (over 72 kg). And a student from a vocational training school 17-year-old Nadezhda Oskina won the under-72 kg division and on the last — the most pre-

sligious open-weight division. Women's judo is already recognized in more than 70 countries, state coach of the USSR Sports Committee told our correspondent. In the Soviet Union the decision on the development of the sport among women was passed in April 1984. Already prepared are the rules and regulations on contests, a calendar of union and international meets in 1985 and training methods are being drawn up.

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

INDIA

- People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Rd., New Delhi-110055
- Lok Vangmaya Griti, Prabhadevi, 83, Sayaji Road, Bombay-400025
- Manisha Granthalaya, 4/3 B Bankim Chatterjee St., Calcutta 72
- Magazine Centre, 2nd Floor, M.C.D., Bldg No. 2 D.B.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

Records of the match in Moscow

On Thursday, the score became 5-1 in Karpov's favour, and such it remained in this match in the world chess championship against Garry Kasparov. Scheduled for December 14, the 33rd game did not take place as the organizers, in keeping with the rules, declared the so-called technical time-out till

December 17, the hundredth day of their "marathon". This is a new record in the matches for the world chess crown which were launched in 1886. Up to now, the longest was the contest between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi (Switzerland) played in 1978 in

YOUNG PLAYERS GO TO CANADA

The USSR junior ice-hockey team will start games in Canada from December 20. The 15-year-old Soviet players will have a series of friendlies with their overseas contemporaries in Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec and Montreal until January 10.

The Soviet team includes promising kids who did best in the past season. They are from Moscow clubs—Central Army Club, Spartak, Krylya Sovetov as well as Riga and Minsk Dynamo. It is now hard to give pre-

ference to separate players, said team head coach Nikolai Kazakov before flying out. For the boys these are the first international meets and with such clubs known for their traditions as Ontario, Atlantic, Western Winnipeg, and Pacific Calgary. Our main goal is to test the team in power play and temper the will of the young players. Undoubtedly, these meets are important, too, for the development of friendly contacts between the youth of the two nations.

MYSTERIES OF 'WHITE CARAVAN'

The "white caravan", as journalists often call the participants of the world Alpine skiing cup, set out on schedule on December 1, the first calendar day of the winter but there were "breakdowns".

Lack of ice even in the Alps compelled the organizers to postpone the starts from day to day and shift the venue from place to place. To this was added the sensational victory of previously little known female skiers in the three last stages: Christelle Guignard of France took the slalom in Davos; Zoe Haas of Switzerland snatched the

downhill in Puy-Saint-Vincent while Traudi Häscher of West Germany grasped the Davos supergiant slalom. True, this did not prevent Erka Hess of Switzerland, many-time world champion, from leading the table with 57 points. She was followed by her little-known competitor Brigitte Oerli with 48 and Martina Klebl of West Germany with 42 points.

The men have two leaders — last year's holder of the "Crystal Globe" Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland who clinched 75 points and Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, who is doing well this season.



On photos a bowl.

Photo by Yuri TUTOV

OF INTEREST

Rowing across the Atlantic

29-year-old Brazilian of Swedish descent Amy Khoo Kitch crossed the Atlantic in a boat 5.8 metres long using only oars. He set out from the town of Luderitz in Namibia and landed in the city of Salvador (northern Brazil). After 1,000 km of voyage he was in good health. Only his palms turned white from constant rowing, he admitted. He prepared for this "regatta" a whole year. He withstood strong storms during the trip but never was in mortal danger. He got frightened only a short while before the finish when a whale escorted his boat for several minutes.



Central Army Club best Moscow Dynamo 107-80 is a recent national basketball championship game.

Photo by Sergei Fomich

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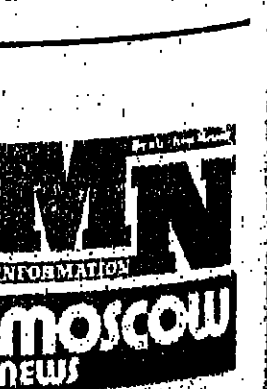


Photo by Yuri TUTOV

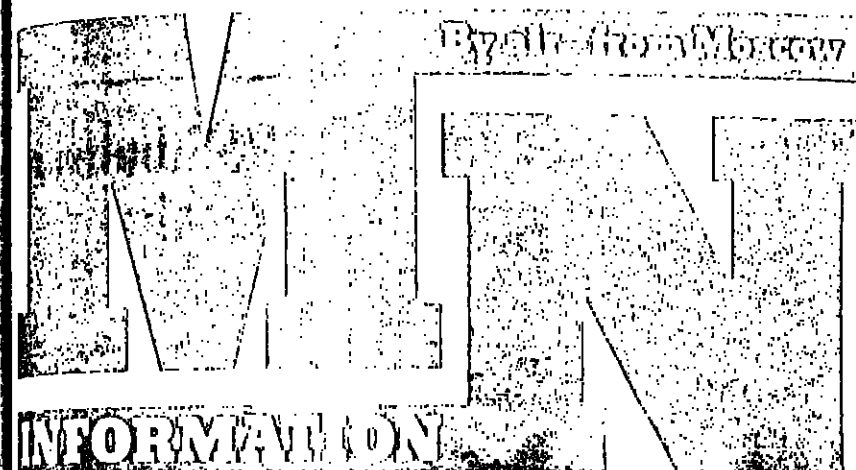
EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 10/2 Gorky St. Moscow. Printed at the "Izvestia" Press, Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 30678

MN INFORMATION No. 10, 1984

Photo by Alexander Volodina



No. 99 (614), DECEMBER 22-24, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

USSR FAVOURS A ZONE FREE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to have a zone free of chemical weapons created in Europe. It would be prepared to undertake a pact that would be acceptable to all interested parties and which could actually lead to the elimination of such a goal. This was stated by Konstantin Chernenko in his reply to a letter from noted West German trade unionist, Julius Lehluch, expressing deep anxiety over the presence in West Germany of chemical weapons and the possibility of a chemical war sparking off in Europe.

It is clear, the Soviet leader stressed, that the status of such a zone could be safely guaranteed should similar obligations be undertaken by the USA and other states with armed forces in the zone.

FOR EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

We favour East-West dialogue, negotiations which, unlike previous ones, would not be a smoke screen for accelerating the arms race, including nuclear. We are for negotiations under conditions of equality, taking into account mutual interests and observance of the principle of equal security.

This was recently declared in London by the head of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Relations Commission Mikhail

(Continued on page 2)



This lucky little girl from Moscow has been congratulated by several Santa and Snow Maidens, who are now very busy calling on thousands of kids in Moscow where little children are looking forward to receiving New Year presents. Photo by Alexander Volodina

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution in relation to the 10th anniversary of the 1905-1907 Russian Revolution. The resolution states that this was the first popular revolution in the epoch of imperialism in which the working class emerged as the leader of all the masses. The vanguard of the people's struggle for liberation was the Bolshevik Party led by V. I. Lenin, a new type of party which for the first time combined revolutionary theory with practice. Millant organs of revolutionary power set up by the popular masses in those years were the Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Deputies which V. I. Lenin perceived as the forerunners of a future socialist statehood finally asserted by the 1917 October Revolution.

It is decided to widely celebrate the 10th anniversary of the First Russian Revolution as a remarkable event in the history of the Party and the country, the world communist, workers' and national liberation movements. The Politbureau approved the discussions Konstantin Chernenko held with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian

Working People's Party, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam. It was noted that the discussions were a further step towards strengthening friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia and reflect the unanimity of their views on the most important issues of the present international situation.

The Politbureau considered and approved results of the Moscow talks between a CPSU delegation led by Konstantin Chernenko and a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by its Central Committee Chairman, K. Miyamoto. It was stressed that the talks which were held in a constructive spirit and in atmosphere of completely understanding, showed the unanimity of both parties on

(Continued on page 2)

MARSHAL USTINOV DIES

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have announced with grief the death of the USSR Defence Minister, Dmitry Ustinov, after a severe illness on December 20, 1984. He was 76. Dmitry Ustinov was a prominent leader of the Communist Party and Soviet State. Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of the Soviet Union and twice Hero of Socialist Labour.

Dmitry Ustinov held major posts in the central organs of the Party and state and was one of the main organizers of the defence industry and leaders of the Soviet Armed Forces. He took part in the delivery of armaments and military technologies for the Soviet Army and Navy during the years of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, and made a considerable contribution to rocketry and space exploration.

In April 1976 Dmitry Ustinov was appointed USSR Defence Minister. Dmitry Ustinov is to be buried in Red Square at the Kremlin Wall.

Contributing to the cause of peace

New York. The UN General Assembly has ended its 39th Session. For three months, representatives of the international community discussed more than 140 items on the agenda, including the most topical problems in the world today, particularly the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, cessation of the arms race, non-militarization of outer space and the creation of a healthier international climate.

Promoting the solution of these problems in the interests of the entire mankind were the activities of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and several developing states. Thanks to their efforts, this year's session of the most representative international organization was able to make a tangible contribution to the common cause of peace and progress.

The international community broadly approved the Soviet

initiatives on the use of outer space exceptionally for peaceful purposes and the benefit of mankind, non-admissibility of the state terrorism and of action by states directed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign countries. The General Assembly adopted resolutions on all these important proposals aimed at blocking the channels for militarizing outer space, at fortifying barriers to the policies and practices of state terrorism and at reviving the atmosphere of trust.

Lasting peace can be achieved

A conference of 60 heads and representatives of Christian churches in East European countries and the USA was recently held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia. Bishop Sergiy of Solnechnogorsk, the Russian Orthodox Church representative at the meeting, told a TASS correspondent on his return to Moscow that the outcome was very important and timely, in view of the present dangerous situation in the world caused by the arms race. He added that the danger has even increased because of the inhuman plans to militarize outer space. He highly commended the

documents adopted at the conference which, he said, are a proof that the participants became more convinced of the need for friendship among nations and the usefulness of a dialogue between representatives of different systems and ideologies. The communique appeals to the Christians to reject any teaching which justifies war and pseudoscientific ideas that favour nuclear conflagration. The participants pointed out that they were worried by the recourse to religious motives to support the policy of intimidation.



A section of the schoolchildren

Ivan Arkhipov visits China

Peking. First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, has arrived here at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

On his arrival I Arkhipov made a press statement in which he said:

Back home our visit is seen in the light of the recent positive developments in Soviet-Chinese relations. As we see it, the main subject for our talks and negotiations with representatives of the People's Republic of China will centre on further expansion of Soviet-Chinese trade, as well as on economic, scientific and technical links.

We are convinced that there are numerous opportunities for further expansion of mutually advantageous business cooperation between the USSR and China in several areas.

We thank the Government of the People's Republic of China for the invitation to visit their country and hope that our meetings and talks will prove useful and will help strengthen Soviet-Chinese contacts and relations. A further development of relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China would not only meet the interests of the peoples of our two countries, but also contribute to the cause of international cooperation and peace throughout the world.

Handwritten text: "The little girl from Moscow"

GREECE CHANGES ITS MILITARY DOCTRINE

Athens. The Greek Government has officially announced about changes in its military doctrine. Whereas previously it was based on the assumption that the potential enemy is north of the Greek borders, today its fundamental idea is that there is no threat from the north, i.e., from the states of the Warsaw Treaty.

Our armed forces were organized on the principle which claimed that there is a threat in the north, said the Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreu. Today, our policy reflects our view that the threat from the north is unrealistic.

A few days ago, Greece declared that it will refrain from taking part in any NATO manoeuvres until its demands that its national interests be safeguarded are fully met.

SPECIAL ENVOY APPOINTED

Helsinki. Top-ranking staff member of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, R. Tötterman, has been appointed special envoy as part of the preparations for holding in Helsinki a meeting between delegates from countries who have signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The meeting will be dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the

Helsinki agreements which crowned the process of détente on the European continent.

A spokesman for the Finnish Ministry has said Mr Tötterman is to hold consultations on the matters linked with the meeting early in 1985 with representatives of 22 European countries, the United States and Canada in order to ensure the success of this meeting.

'Undeclared' war against Afghanistan

Now Delhi. The American administration is carrying out a steady campaign aimed at escalating the "undeclared" war against Democratic Afghanistan and blocking efforts to reach a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, writes the "National Herald" paper which is close to the Indian Government. Washington is using behind-the-scenes plays in an attempt to unite the desperate and warring Afghan counter-revolutionary factions and to knock together a kind of "joint" centre of counter-revolution, which, under CIA control, should supervise criminal raids by the bandits, coordinate their train-

ing in Pakistan and other countries, the paper points out. Washington's decision to step up subversion against Afghanistan and increase "aid" to the counter-revolutionaries has led to greater intensification of CIA activities, which include the creation of a network of training centres in some countries in Asia and the Middle East, writes "Times of India". During the past two months bandits have been taking "science courses" under the direction of US instructors at a special camp in a Middle East country. The paper reports that in early 1985 they will be despatched to Pakistan.

The USA is planning to deploy nuclear weapons in Iceland.



What about adopting an additional "child"?

Drawing by Yu. Cherepanov

UN backs struggle against nazism, fascism

New York. The 39th session of the UN General Assembly has declared May 8 and 9 as days for celebrating the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism in World War II. The celebration of this historic event, a GA resolution notes, should help mobilize efforts of the international community in the strug-

gle against nazism, fascism and other ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror.

The UN, the document points out, came into existence as a result of Victory over nazism and fascism. Its Charter expressed the determination of peoples to save future generations from the scourge of war.

RACIST ATROCITIES

Luanda. South African troops illegally occupying Namibia are killing civilians, kidnapping people, torturing and beating up prisoners. This was declared at a press conference in Windhoek by the Chairman of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, Hans Röhr.

Illegal arrests, cruel torture, and sophisticated deprivation of prisoners' human dignity, he said, have long been everyday reality. Thousands of innocent people have been banished from their native places under the pretext of creating "an operative

space" for military activities. Atrocities are characteristic of special punitive troops, the "Koevoet". Their name has become a symbol of death and inhumanity. "Koevoet" gangsters receive large sums of money for every Namibian killed. Terrorizing the civilian population, the punitive troops often dress like militants of the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO). By using this masquerade, they try to shift the blame for the atrocities committed by "Koevoet" on the Namibian patriots.

Politbureau weekly meeting

(Continued from page 1)

The urgent need for radical measures to avert a nuclear war and ensure a complete ban on and elimination of nuclear weapons. At the same time both parties recognized the importance of measures that can promote these goals, including the prevention of outer space militarization. Co-operation between the CPSU and the CPJ in these areas, despite differences on some issues, could considerably help mobilize world public opinion for the attainment of these historic goals.

Also discussed and approved were the results of talks held by Nikolai Tikhonov and meetings between Konstantin Chernenko and Andrei Gromyko, on the one hand, and the Prime Minister of the Maltese Republic, D. Muscat, on the other, which focused on the vital issues of continued development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Maltese relations as well as ensuring international security in Europe and the Mediterranean and turning it into a zone of stable peace and co-operation.

FOR EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

(Continued from page 1)

Gorbachev, at the farewell lunch given in his honour by the British Government.

The holding of a dialogue, said Mikhail Gorbachev, presupposes a certain degree of mutual trust. Today, this trust must be considerably restored, since much of it has been destroyed as a result of the policy of confrontation and the leaning up of enmity and even hatred towards other countries.

More words are not enough to restore the lost trust, the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized. During his meeting with representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry as well as the Confederation of British Industry, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Anglo-Soviet relations have to be brought onto a new and positive track. This also applies to trade and economic relations.

In discussion with Mrs Thatcher, noted the head of the Soviet delegation, I expressed the view that in the near future the volume of trade between our two countries could be increased by forty or fifty per cent.

Please find texts on the visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation to Britain in foreign language supplements to the "Moscow News" weekly.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Over the past six months, units of the Popular Force for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM) have killed more than 1,100 members of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), reports Lieutenant-Colonel S. Marbois, Chief of FPLM General Staff.

An All-India Sikh conference recently ended in the Indian capital, New Delhi. It was attended by leaders of the Sikh community and prominent politicians and public figures from India and abroad. The conference was held in the city of Delhi, where the Sikh community has a large presence. The conference was held in the city of Delhi, where the Sikh community has a large presence. The conference was held in the city of Delhi, where the Sikh community has a large presence.

AAPSO's APPEAL

Cairo. The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) has repeatedly condemned the savage and destruction in a number of South Lebanese villages. In a statement distributed here, the organization points out that the crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors against civilians in the South of Lebanon graphically demonstrate the value of Tel Aviv's statements about a withdrawal of its troops from that country. Murders of civilians, and the blockade of towns and villages have again confirmed that Israel does not intend to give up its power politics and campaign of terror.

AAPSO Permanent Secretariat has called on all the peace-loving and progressive forces of the planet to resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of Israel conducted with American support, and to step up the campaign for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

IADL lashes

out at Iran

Brussels. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has condemned the impending trial of members of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh Party). Its statement emphasizes that the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to violate human rights as evidenced by the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of political parties as well as the violations of trials and inhuman treatment of prisoners. The Association demands an end to the repression in Iran and compliance with legal norms embodied in the nation's constitution.

The Association reports that it has decided to send its observers to future trials. These will be held in Tehran and will involve lawyers from West Germany and France who would monitor the trials on the spot, contact local competent authorities, and visit inmates, if need be, and press for guarantees envisaged by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for persons on trial. However, the statement stresses, the lawyers were denied entry visas which they had requested through Iranian consulates in their countries.

CHANGES IN GUINEAN LEADERSHIP

Conakry. President of the Guinea Republic, Lansana Conté, has declared changes in the country's top leading bodies. The number of members of the Military Committee of National Defence has been cut down from 25 to 20. The post of the Prime Minister has been eliminated, and the president will now be the head of the government



A scene in Maaraka, one of the eight villages ravaged by Israeli punitive troops.

Photo by AP-TASS

Declaration on Hong Kong comes into force

Peking. The joint Sino-British declaration on Hong Kong has been signed at a ceremony here. On behalf of the British Government it has been signed by the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and on behalf of the People's Republic of China — by the Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang.

The declaration was initiated in Peking on September 26 this year after two years of negotiations and was then ratified by the British parliament and the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives. Under the declaration the Chinese Govern-

ment will resume its sovereignty over the territory in 1997. The declaration states China's main political objectives. After the territory reverts to Chinese sovereignty, the present socio-economic system, legislation and the way of life in Hong Kong most of whose population are Chinese will remain unchanged for fifty years. After 1997, Hong Kong will remain a free port and an international financial centre. It is envisaged that it will retain its free market economy, and the property belonging to foreigners will remain in their possession.

Electronic intelligence satellite

Washington. The Pentagon is going to utilize the new launching of the American Discovery reusable spaceship, due on January 23, for putting in orbit around the Earth a superheavy spy satellite worth 300 million dollars.

According to "The Washington Post" the new spy satellite meant for intercepting radio, telephone and satellite communications, will be put in fixed orbit, so as the Western part of the Soviet territory be in its field of vision. It will supplement the existing system of American electronic intelligence satellites. A whole new generation of spy-satellites, noted the paper, was elaborated by the Pentagon well in advance with the intention of applying them in reusable spacecraft.

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No marriage licence before voting

Lima. In Peru, the deadline for the exchange of the ballot cards instituted by the law has expired. The exchange was arranged in the run-up to the general election scheduled to take place next April. Preliminary estimates show that the new cards, and consequently, the right to vote, have been given to eight million citizens in the country whose population stands at 18 million. For the first time, more than fifty thousand Indians, from the Amazon, will cast their votes.

Grown-up Peruvians over 16 who are not registered as voters are deprived the right of free movement around the country. Let alone allowed to go abroad. They cannot get married, or receive money with cheques. The police can regard them as "suspicious elements".

Science and technology

MOONROCK FOUND IN ANTARCTICA

Among meteors found in Antarctica two Japanese scientists of the Tokyo Institute of Polar Studies have found a moonrock weighing 25 grammes. It consists of such minerals as pyroxene, olivine, and field spar. An analysis of the stone has shown that its composition is identical to samples brought to Earth by American astronauts from the Moon. Japanese scientists believe that the moonrock got to Earth as a result of a powerful collision a meteor had with the surface of the Moon.

ELASTIC CATERPILLARS

A French firm now produces elastic caterpillars, which are mounted on the wheeled machine, turning it into a cross-country vehicle. This is especially important for agriculture.

The new caterpillars last longer since they are made wholly of a durable cast aluminium while their fabric reinforcement is inextensible and can withstand temperatures of between -20°C and +8°C.

BALL-SHAPED COAL

For the first time Polish geologists discovered, at the depth of 1,400 metres, deposits of coal in the shape of balls. Until now such black coal with glittering surface and of unusual shape was only characteristic of mines in Peru and India, according to Polish newspaper reports. In the opinion of scientists, this rare coal was formed some time ago in temperatures of between four and six hundred degrees Celsius.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

IMPERIAL AMBITIONS

Commenting on a report in "The Washington Post", that the ruling circles in the United States in the early 50s devised a plan for throwing socialism back under which certain anti-socialist actions were to be taken in all the countries of the "Soviet bloc", TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov notes: New facts previously unknown to the broad public confirm yet again that the unbridled imperial ambitions multiplied by anti-socialism, were the main spring which in the past engendered cold war and its companion, the arms race. The same spring in the mechanism of the imperialist policies is also activated today when the ruling circles of the United States are nourishing unrealistic dreams about breaking up the military and strategic parity existing in the world, to their advantage.

CONTRARY TO COMMON SENSE

Commenting on the refusal of Washington and Tel Aviv to vote for the UN resolution on Palestine, Andrei Siepanov writes in PRAVDA that the aggressor and its puppet overseas have again shown that the peaceful pronouncements they make are only a screen hiding their imperialist plans. Indeed, is it possible, without contradicting common sense, to insist that a comprehensive, fair and, consequently, stable settlement of the Middle East conflict is possible without the collective efforts of all parties concerned, without a sober assessment of the legitimate rights and interests of all parties by all parties involved?

However, this is the logic which Washington and Tel Aviv stick to. The so-called "Rogan Peace Plan" for the Middle East concocted in 1982 provides an example of such an effort to substitute a fair settlement with an imperialist take.

THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES USED AS A GUTTER

In view of the tragic developments in the Indian town of Bhopal, Vilya Kobaysh writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA as follows:

It would be wrong to accuse only the American Union Carbide corporation which is responsible for the deaths of 2.5 thousand people in the Indian town of Bhopal. There are numerous transnational corporations like the Union Carbide which carry their superprofits on the means: they give their workers particularly in the developing countries, on many other things. In terms of statistics 21 thousand subsidiaries of these transnational corporations have been set up in all the parts of the world. American corporations alone earn 4.25 dollars in profit for every dollar they invest in the developing countries.

However, this is not solely a matter of profits. Moved to these countries are not merely industries with narrow specialization which put these countries into tough economic dependence, but also factories like the one built in Bhopal, which kill the environment and often people as well. For these monopolies, the developing countries serve as a gutter where big money can also be made. In this way, racism and high rates of profit kill people, like it happened in India.

'QUIET DIPLOMACY' AMERICAN-STYLE

Revealing the content of Washington's "quiet diplomacy" regarding Pretoria, A. Nikanorov writes in IZVESTIA. The meaning of this policy is a direct support of the racist regime. Besides, the branches of nearly 400 US companies are functioning in South Africa and about 6,000 firms are engaged in business operations with Pretoria through mediators. The total sum of their investments makes 15,000 million dollars. This is what the USA means under "constructive cooperation" and "quiet diplomacy".

The paramount aim of this policy is to derive fabulous profits by exploiting cheap manpower of Africans who are deprived of rights. The other aim is by expanding economic, political and military contacts with the regime of the white minority. Washington is trying to strengthen Pretoria as a gendarme in southern Africa, which would deal with the national liberation movement and would impede in every way the process of progressive social and economic transformations in the frontline states. It is an open secret that the counter-revolutionary gangs operating in Angola and Mozambique are on the pay-roll of the secret services of South Africa and the USA.

OF INTEREST

Following Amundsen

75 years have passed since the famous expedition of Roald Amundsen towards the South Pole. Their route will be followed by a group of researchers from Norway headed by Marius Kristiansen. She is not only the first Norwegian woman to dare to storm the South Pole, but also the world's first woman to be put in charge of this historic Antarctic expedition. Amundsen is 24 years old, writes the newspaper "Dagbladet", yet she hopes to think over the plan for the future expedition after years ago. Marius Kristiansen has since visited many countries.

and taken part in an Antarctic expedition. Her works have been highly acclaimed by scientists in Norway.

Captives of superstition

A group of American scientists have demanded that newspapers which publish astrological predictions should be heavily taxed. They argue that they have no scientific grounds to substantiate their forecasts. According to a report by the UPI news agency, the scientists are worried by a Gallup poll in which 35 per cent of young Americans said they believed in astrology, whereas barely six years ago there were only 10 per cent of such believers.

VIEWPOINT

Will 1985 solve Middle East problems?

Eduard RYABTSEV



The Middle East is entering the New Year with a whole load of problems. The approach to their solution will, in large measure, determine whether there would be a general and fair settlement of the area would be preserved as a permanent festing ground for the policy of "peace through strength". The 39th session of the UN General Assembly has proposed the only rational alternative to the existing deadlock by again calling for the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

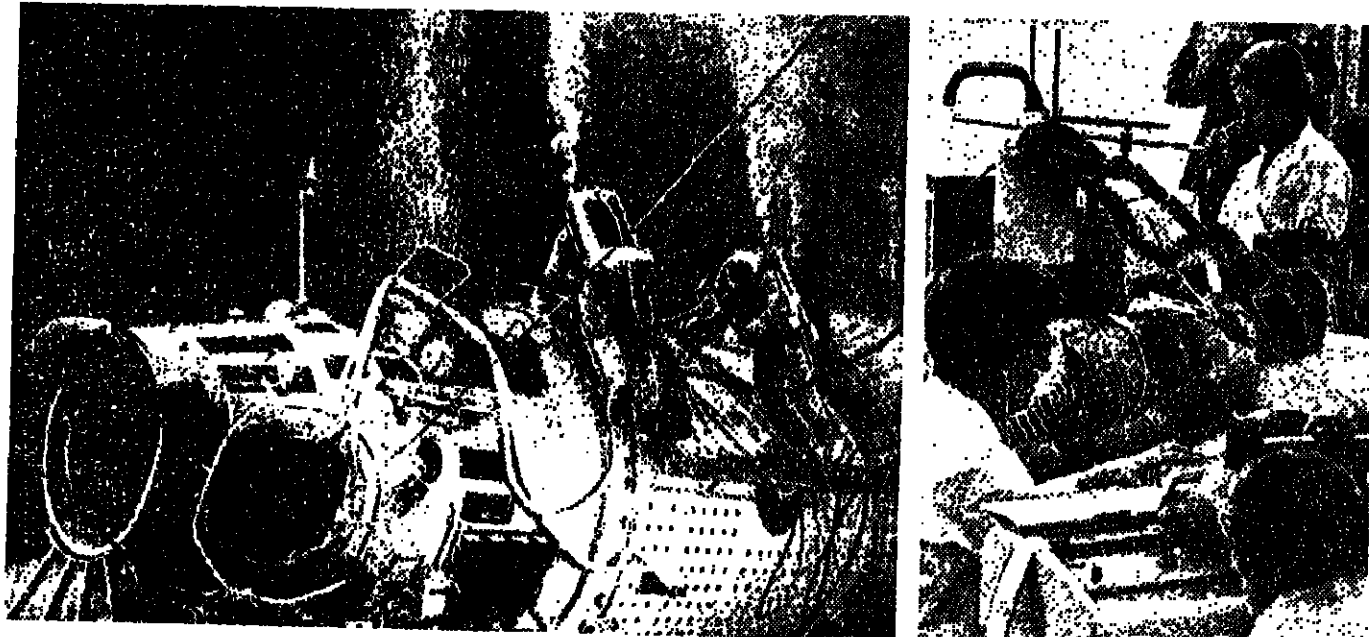
Many are convinced that the key issue of the settlement is the determination of the fate of the people of Palestine and the realization of their inalienable right to their own independent state. Normalization of the situation in this region is also justifiably connected with the establishment of a climate of confidence, which is impossible without the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and returning to the Arabs their seized lands, including East Jerusalem. As emphasized in the Soviet proposals, the solution of these issues, backed by appropriate international guarantees, will help assert the principle of peaceful coexistence between all the states in the region.

To ignore these key issues means to deviate from the solution of the Middle East crisis. The Arabs are ready to participate in such an international conference: the USA and Israel are set against this. They still reiterate the erroneous idea (repeated on several occasions in Middle East capitals) on holding direct talks with Tel Aviv on separate basis. But Lebanon's example has once again convinced the Arabs that in such talks Israel sticks to the formula of "ensuring its own security at the expense of maximal concessions by the opposite side". Thus it rejects the universal principle that a nation cannot ensure its own security by harming the security of another.

Washington and Tel Aviv are not yet prepared to follow this principle. And this means they will resort to power politics in the future as well. Representatives of the extreme right in America are urging the Reagan Administration to do exactly that. They, according to "The Washington Post", advise it to "screw the nuts still tighter. This should lead to the adherence to 'tough policy' in relation to Syria, weakening and isolating it from the Arab world. On the other hand, they recommend the strengthening and expansion of American-Israeli strategic relations where this concerns the Soviet Union and its friends in this region.

In order to weaken and isolate Syria attempts are being made, first of all, to undermine her position militarily. It is easy to understand that the implementation of such advice can only lead to another war in the region. As for the recommendations on continued American-Israeli rapprochement on an anti-Soviet basis, one can see behind them a desire to turn Middle East problem into a part of global confrontation between the USSR and the USA with all the consequences for world peace and security.

THE ROAD TO OUTER SPACE



In these years of space conquest 50 Soviet cosmonauts have so far been to orbit, some of them twice, others three. Some of the flights they made over the past few years lasted more than six months.

A long stay in outer space demands of the human organism stability and ability to cope with extreme situations, as well as flexibility and adaptability to new conditions. Therefore, each of the flights calls for intensive preparations on the ground.

These pictures taken at the Cosmonaut Training Centre in Starlet Township show cosmonauts training in weightlessness at the Centre's

hydrochamber and the experiment being conducted at the medical-biological laboratory. This routine — research and experiments, while in the centrifuge, days and nights spent in the isolation chamber and in the space simulation test chamber — demands of cosmonauts as much courage as during the flight. But this is exactly the work that helps them get adapted to weightlessness. Besides, these experiments and training sessions help work out the principles and methods of ensuring the health of a person making a flight into outer space.

Round the Soviet Union

THE WORKERS, ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES AT THE KOSTENKO MINE, THE BIGGEST IN KAZAKHSTAN, HAVE CONTRIBUTED ALL THE MONEY EARNED DURING A WORKING SHIFT TO THE FUND OF STRIKING BRITISH MINERS. Several mines and pits in the Karaganda coal field have expressed support for and solidarity with the British miners.

A MUSEUM OF NAVIGATORS OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH HAS OPENED IN ARKHANGELSK. It stands on the main Red Pier of the country's oldest seaport. More than two hundred Polar expeditions set out on long journeys from here. The first expedition is devoted to ships and the people who braved the Arctic ice and the ocean's perils. It displays amateur paintings, graphic sheets and various articles made by the sailors while on voyage. The museum also has a collection of unique photographs, documents, and various objects used in the olden days.

Black Sea Shipping Company increases container traffic

The Black Sea Shipping Company continues to acquire container ships offering many advantages. Recently, a large container ship, the "Heroes of Moncada" has left Il'yichovsk for her maiden voyage. The ship will be used between the USSR, Cuba and South-East Asia.

The company's international services already include 20 container ships and a special container centre was set up to make their performance more efficient.

OIL FOUNTAIN

The Karagiye depression on the Mangyshlak Peninsula (the Caspian Sea) is the deepest in this country — 132 metres below sea level. Anyone who has visited the place even once will never forget the grim lifeless landscape. But the most arduous natural conditions failed to check the advance of oil prospectors. Photos taken from space served as a peculiar compass for them.

Seismic work showed that there are deep oil and gas deposits in the Karagiye. Drilling crews began work and a fountain of long-awaited oil sprang from a depth of 3,050 metres. The oil is 210 million years old.

HYDRO-SCHEME COMMISSIONED

A hydrocomplex, Kosteshy-Stynka, built by Soviet and Romanian engineers on a border river, has been commissioned soon. The fifty-metre-dam spans the river, forming a reservoir which accommodates more than 1,500 million cubic metres of water.

The project will generate electricity for the national economies of the two countries. It will also enable 140 thousand hectares of land to be irrigated, and improve water supplies to dozens of settlements and make navigation in the upper reaches of the Prut more effective.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

DIAGNOSING DISEASES BY PATIENT'S EAR

Soviet physicians have developed a promising method of diagnosing diseases by studying a patient's ear, the newspaper TRUD reports.

The technique takes advantage of the known fact that the floor of the ear represents a coded picture of all essential information about the state of a person's inner organs.

Medicine already knows some 200 biologically active points on the ear, which become manifest only in the case of this or that disease. The points form a strictly definite pattern and are distinguished by depressed electric resistance. If a person develops a disease, this shows on the ear's skin, with pale spots appearing on it. In the event of a protracted disease, the ear acquires special marks such as small scars, moles or nodules.

After studying these signs of a disease, the physicians found out that they can rely on them in detecting a disease at an early stage with the help of special electrical instruments as changes on the ear's skin occur long before other visible manifestations of an ailment.

By examining biologically active points on the ears of their patients in this way, doctors in a clinic at Dushanbe, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan, have already been able to detect progressive diseases in tens of people who did not even suspect they had them. Compared with the patients' case histories and clinical symptoms, the diagnoses were 80 to 90 per cent correct, and the "misuses" are explained by the still imperfect equipment used which is yet in the developmental stage.

The floor-of-the-ear method is now being used on a par with iridology, a technique to identify diseases by studying the iris of an eye. Other promising diagnosis methods include infrared imaging and computer-aided analysis.

WRITING ABOUT THE WAR

Almost four decades have passed since the end of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people. Nevertheless, there continue to appear books dedicated to the past

war. The reasons why the theme is constantly resorted to are mediated on in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA by writer Anatoly Ananyev.

What has been written and published on the subject of this or that disease. The points form a strictly definite pattern and are distinguished by depressed electric resistance. If a person develops a disease, this shows on the ear's skin, with pale spots appearing on it. In the event of a protracted disease, the ear acquires special marks such as small scars, moles or nodules.

Then having written about the soldiers and sharing our ideas of life in trenches, we have decided to take up this subject on a different plane and to take a closer look at the major operations which decided the fate of the war. This is what gave birth to such books as "The Siege" by Alexander Chakovsky, "The War" by Ivan Siudnyuk and others. The latest wave of interest in the theme is linked with the worsening of international situation. A tendency to distort history has appeared in the West, particularly that relating to the routing of Hitler's forces. On the one hand, attempts are made to belittle the role of the Soviet people in the defeat of fascism, and, on the other hand, some Westerners are trying to paint us as ruthless and cruel. This is being done although ours is a mission of peace and justice.

This new recourse to the war theme demands a documentary approach, precision of facts and events. It is no accident that of late books like "The Book of the Blockade" by Alex Adamovich and Danil Grinin and "War Has No Female Face" by Svetlana Alekseyevich have seen the light.

SHOLOKHOV MUSEUM TO BE SET UP

Discussing this question the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that the Sholokhov museum centre which is to be set up in the Sholokhov District (Rostov Region) will include the writer's house and plot of land in Veshenskaya Village, the house in Krushinskaya farmstead in which he was born, a building in Karginakaya Village, Bokovsky District, where he spent his early years and youth, the house in Sholokhov Street, Veshenskaya Village, where he wrote the novel.

"And Quiet Flows the Don", and also zones of natural landscape in the Sholokhov District. The museum will be included in the network of tourist routes.

After ethnographic work and restoration, the newspaper writes, the museum will hold Sholokhov's Doyas, seminars, conferences and discussions.

Will visitors get answers to questions connected with Sholokhov's biography and work, besides an opportunity to bow to the grave of the great writer and see his study?

Is it not appropriate to set up a scientific centre next to the writer's house in Veshenskaya, just as it has been done in Pushkinsky Gory, with large and spacious rooms for future exhibitions, modern storehouses and full catalogues?

It is necessary to think about such a centre today, the newspaper insists. This is our tribute to the great writer.

CATCH OF STURGEON SPECIES GROWING

Under present-day conditions, when the flow of most rivers has been regulated, several fish species have been deprived of part of their natural spawning grounds. Thus, power station dams on the Volga destroyed over 85 per cent of the natural spawning grounds of especially valuable sturgeon species. Despite this catch has doubled, compared with those of the 1950s. The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA writes that sturgeon species became a reality due to protective measures and regulation of fishing. Construction of fish breeding farms began to be set up in the 50s. Investigations have shown that every 3 or 4 out of ten sturgeons caught in the basin are factory-bred.

Fish-breeding enterprises situated in that unique basin now produce more than 90 million fry of beluga, sturgeon, stellate sturgeon and other species.

At present there are 12 sturgeon-breeding farms. In the future their number and capacity will be increased. Besides, artificial spawning grounds have been set up on an area of 41 hectares in the zone of the Volgograd hydroelectric station for sturgeon and beluga species. To improve reproduction conditions of valuable species 10 fish migration canals with a total length of 681 kilometres have been built.

Places to visit

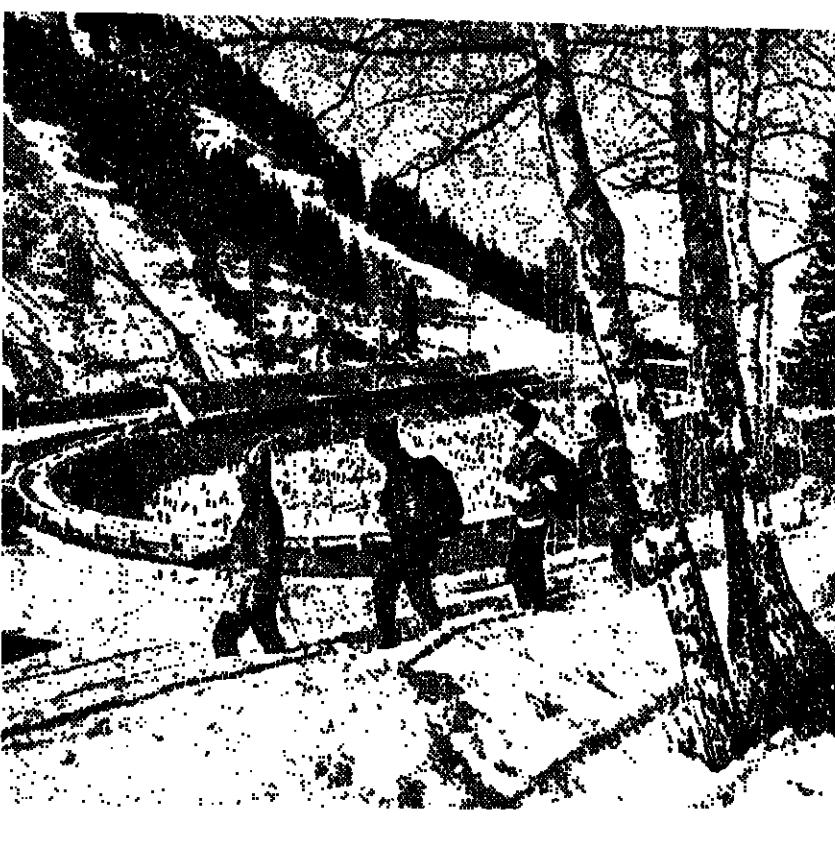
MEDEO

In the centre of the Kazakh capital Almaty the Medeo sports complex it takes just a few minutes. The picturesque Malolmnanin-pyrga, at the bottom of which runs a high-pitched mountain and rises to a high plateau. This area has several climatic zones. Down below are apple orchards, with green coppices right above them. Next come the Tien Shan firs, Alpine meadows and, finally, the "white Arctic" with its glaciers.

Medeo sports complex is open all year round. Not only more than seventy world records in speed skating but some records in mass games have been set here. Over the last one can see up to ten thousand people at a time.

Skating rink, which lies at a height of 1,000 metres above sea level, is unique in area design. It measures more than ten thousand metres, and its stands can accommodate several spectators.

The sports complex is a grandiose man-made structure protecting the city from avalanches. The area serves as a mountain for skiing and tubing. Holiday-makers can rest at the "Tayuk-Su" and "Chimbulak" as well as the "Tayuk-Su" and "Edelweiss" mountain camps.



Science Technology

THE MOUNT OF ARARAT?

Mount Ararat to which, according to the legend, Noah's Ark sailed during the flood, is 3,500 metres high. Soviet geologists continue to study the mountain did not. For many millions of years under the influence of hot lava flows its slopes. The beauty will stand

for several million years and then begin to disintegrate.

About 10 million years ago the Armenian Plateau was a hilly plain at sea level, i.e. approximately 2,000 metres below its present height, says Asot Aslanyan, director of the Armenian Institute of Geological Sciences, Vice-President of the International Association of Planetology.

The pace of growth of the plateau was not even, some parts rose up quickly, others slowly. This process continues up to this day. Scientists explain that the latest deformations resulted in about 600 volcanoes on its territory, most of which are extinct.

The youngest volcano of the Armenian Plateau — Tondurk which, according to eyewitness accounts, erupted in 1442, still sends out warm gases, steam and sometimes sand and ash.

Staff members of the Institute have described in detail and classified all volcanic centres on the Armenian Plateau. An atlas-catalogue of extinct volcanoes has been compiled in Yerevan.

LASER STUDIES ATMOSPHERE

A station for the high-altitude sounding of the atmosphere has been taken under control the purity of the air above the city of Tomsk in Western Siberia. With the help of multipurpose laser radar, fitted with a large reception mirror, information has been obtained about the distribution of industrial wastes in the atmosphere.

Laser has been adapted for a new use by specialists from the Institute of Optics of the Atmosphere at the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The laser beam proved efficient in obtaining information

about the conditions of all the layers of the air, including the stratosphere. A special computer-based block allows to read this information in a matter of seconds. Previously, no method of measurement allowed such precision and speed.

MACHINE READS BOOKS

Books have been made to speak by means of systems for seeing and speaking based on computers designed by specialists from the Institute of Linguistics and Literature at the Estonian Academy of Sciences.

Text from a page either printed or type-written can be read out by means of an electronic device. At the same time as the text is being read out, it is possible to transfer it onto film for film-setting, which allows the print of books of different formats straight from the type-written pages.

The specialists are now facing the task of making computers read out not only type-written, but also hand-written texts, and in the field of pronunciation — to "revive" the voice of an electronic interlocutor.

VISITING MOSCOW ARCHITECTS

At the Central Architects Club in Moscow, the Finnish cooperative, Asutusseutu, and the Coöperatievö civil engineering organization of the Soviet Union have organized, as part of the Programme for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Finland, an exhibition and symposium called "Designing Few-Storey and Industrial Areas With Increased Density of Houses". The two events have aroused great interest among the builders and architects in Moscow.

In Finland, the Asutusseutu cooperative organizes exhibitions of buildings at which various firms demonstrate new models of houses and their technical achievements, says the leader of the Finnish delegation Jussi-Pekka Alanen. We also organize contests for designers and architects and finance research and development in the field of construction.

The exhibition in the Central Architects Club showed models of new residential areas, plans of houses, and all sorts of construction parts.

During the symposium, Finnish and Soviet specialists exchanged their working experience and heard specially prepared reports.

Such a case is not remembered even by experienced fishermen of the "Arkhangel" ship of the fish farm "Puti K. Kommunistov" on Sakhalin. Early in the morning they went out to fish, twigs, and after casting a net they started hauling it. Suddenly they noticed something strange with the net.

The fish was unusual. It was a giant turtle, residing in the warm sea. How did it happen to be there? This is a mystery not only for fishermen but for scientists.

The rare trophy was taken to Sakhalin. The unloading of the turtle was not easy. It required a crane and a derrick. For the turtle weighed nearly 800 kilos.

OF INTEREST

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VIEWPOINT

Student's scientific societies

Student's scientific societies (SSS) are a regular feature of all Soviet high schools. They have a membership of 2.6 million students nationwide, plus 334 thousand lecturers and professors supervising their work. In 1983, the national economy received 12,000 students' R&D works. Says Felix VOLKOV, Professor of Moscow University in charge of students' research and development:

Scientific development is currently so fast that the knowledge acquired by students becomes obsolete likewise fast. The outcome, I believe, being in providing students with fundamental scientific background and training them to work independently. The best way to do so is through research and development right from the first year.

At present Moscow University has 17 thousand students involved in scientific endeavour in such fields as chemistry, physics, history, archaeology, geology, mineralogy and mathematics.

Their work is supervised by corresponding councils. The University Council coordinates work of councils to each science. Some 8,000 professors, lecturers and researchers as well as post-graduates are involved in the students' research drive.

Applicability is a strong point of student's research and development. Six thousand students on Moscow University are engaged in doing research for industry. The Department of Physics has 33 projects to its credit used in industry. They have already saved 350 thousand roubles.

Only one project completed by the students at the Department of Computational Mathematics has found 25 uses and saves 2.57 million roubles a year.

Many projects are dedicated to environmental protection. Students of the Soil Department have compiled a map of the Moskva River pollution for a single district in Moscow. This map enabled measures to be applied more efficiently and contamination to be reduced.

Team spirit is characteristic of student's research. It is very important that science today is of collective nature, and that students under the supervision of leading scientists acquire the basic knowledge of cooperation and of running a creative collective.

Unlike academic and industrial science, university science is charged with special "educative" tasks much of what is being done is directed towards raising the level of professional training and imparting to students a creative spirit and problem-oriented thinking.

Though not all the students will become famous scientists, talented inventors, student's scientific societies will help to develop in them the thirst for knowledge and the inner necessity to create.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

BULAT MINZHILKIYEV



His bass voice has a unique volume, timbre and beauty. He sings at the Kirghiz Opera and Ballet Theatre in Frunze but is very popular throughout the whole country.

His name became well known abroad after his first and memorable visit with the Bolshoi Theatre to the USA in 1975. His interpretation of Boris Godunov was pronounced, perfect although the Bolshoi Opera had excellent interpreters of its own, for instance, Yevgeny Nesterenko, Alexander Ogniyev and Alexander Vederikov. The Bolshoi Theatre invited the singer from Kirghizia as a recognition of his remarkable talent. American papers described Minzhilkiyev as "Russian Macbeth".

Until today, the singer says, Boris Godunov is one of my favourite roles. I love it most of all. Each time my hero is different. I have never had two identical performances. I always add new details and traits. If I am in bad mood, for instance, or if I feel upset, my Boris becomes more cruel and despotic. The voice has also more sarcasm. If the mood is good, the dialogue with "my" son sound better. Once when I was singing in France I felt very homesick and missed my own son badly. The actress who sang the part of Boris' son, Fyodor, realized my sincerity and deeply felt for me. I always feel happy having excellent partners and brilliant conductors.

He did not dream of becoming a singer though he had always loved singing. Immediately after secondary school he was invited to a vocal workshop attached to the Frunze theatre. In 1968 he graduated from the Tashkent Conservatoire. He didn't find things easy since he had no previous musical education. Already at 17 his voice had become a baritone bass, a rather high bass. He took part in the performances at the Naval Opera and Ballet Theatre when he was a third-year student. He sang the parts of Gremia in "Eugene Onegin", Sobakin in "The Tsar's Bride", Figaro in "The Marriage of Figaro". He returned to Frunze with a whole baggage of roles. In 1968 Minzhilkiyev went to Milan for further training. There he had famous Italian teachers, including Maestro Barra.

As a student at the Conservatoire he dreamt of singing the part of Prince Igor. His dream has come true. This season the Kirghiz Opera and Ballet Theatre will stage Borodin's opera.

The bulk of his repertoire is made up of Russian classics. They have no parts uncomfortable for a voice or psychologically alien to me, the singer says. I love all Russian classical composers. I am happy that soon our theatre will also stage "Khovanshchina" and I shall sing the part of Dostoi.

M. ANOKHINA

Congratulations came first

The eleventh visit of the Soviet Circus to France opened with an enthusiastic ovation and uninterrupted applause at the Paris Palace of Sport.

This time the Circus is represented by a Ukrainian company led by Vladimir Shevchenko.

All the numbers performed by Soviet Circus artists are of great success. But Grigory Popovich, a juggler and rope-walk-

er with a free ladder, is of particular success. He is very popular in France. This year he won a gold medal at the Paris competition, "The Circus of Tomorrow". Vladimir and Lyudmila Shevchenko with their programme, "Lions and Tigresses", and Yuri Kuklachov, a clown, are also greatly admired.

You have captivated Paris, said Georges Soria, president

and founder of the Paris literary and artistic agency for cultural exchange, who is also a writer of prose and plays. The new programme presented by the Soviet Circus consists of numbers which we have never seen before, he added.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition devoted to Pablo Picasso has opened in Barn. More than 200 paintings, sketches, photographs and documents are on display. Part of the exhibits was sent from the Soviet Union.

Cinemas. A new Soviet film, "The Sixth", has been successfully premiered in the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, Brazzaville. Moviegoers in the Congo are quite familiar with the works of Soviet film makers. In 1984 alone the national television and cinema houses in the country showed more than twenty Soviet films.

Records. Alla Pugachova has been awarded a Golden Disc for the tremendous popularity in Finland of her disc issued by the Swedish firm Trak Music in conjunction with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga.

An exhibition of about 70 paintings by Syrian artists, now open at 28 Gorky St, depict people and landscapes of that country.

● Abdel-Mannan Shamma. "A Village Near Homs".

● Saleh Alkul. "A Peasant Girl".



Bolshoi Ballet hailed in India



A dazzling dancer, a shorn head, by hard work, two gas stoves, a pillar at the main sweethearts and lovely old people are characters of Gogol's folk tales and of the classic Jewish literature Sholem Aleichem which can be seen at the exhibition of the Georgian artist, Ela Remenyuk at the city of the "Izvestia" Publishers Pushkinskaya Square. Her works have successfully been exhibited at 25 national and international exhibitions. The exhibition is open daily between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. and ends on December 27.

● Ela Remenyuk. "The Pipe Is Sounding" (from the life of the Khevsurs).



The Moscow Stanislavsky Drama Theatre has premiered the play "Noah and His Sons" by Yu. Mikhailov. It takes to task nihilists and warmongers. The main part of Noah Tammer is played by the author (third from left). Photo by Mikhail Sholokhov.

WHAT'S ON!

December 22-24

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 23 (eve), 24 — Concerts. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 22 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera); 23 (mat) — Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 22 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 23 (mat) — Molchanov, "The Dawn Here Are Quiet" (opera); 23 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 23 (mat) — Pughl, Gilelo, Vasilenko, "Emeralda" (ballet); 23 (eve) — Puccini, "La Boheme" (opera); 24 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Fajstman, "Let the Gull Play"; 23 (mat and aft) — Gladkov, "Kholodnykh"; 23 (eve) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry".

FILMS

Success (Mosfilm Studios).

A story about a young talented artistic director whose career started in small provincial towns.

Cinema: "Khudozhnik" (14 Arbatkaya Sq. Metro Arbatkaya).

Lacemaker (France).

A and love story which happened to an 18-year-old Parisian girl.

Cinema: "Rekord" (Central Stadium). Metro Sportivnaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (Kryukovskaya Embankment). Photo by Yuri Rost, the well-known portrait painter and photographer. The show are about 120 photographs.

Exhibition Hall. USSR Artists Union (13 Ulyanovskaya St). Decafactive, Arts in Film.

BUSINESS

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO SYMPOSIUM

The General Electric Company of Britain has held a symposium in Moscow, co-sponsored by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the General Electric Company of Italy, which represents GEC in the Soviet Union. The subject-matter of the discussion was GEC projects for marine oil and gas production.

GEC specializes in electronics, communications systems, automation, control, and equipment for the power industry. It has been in business with the USSR for a number of years already. At Roberto Arziz of Segreco, the course of the three years company represents GEC in the USSR quite a few ventures have been signed. Now you see cooperation extends to

cover scientific and technological fields as well.

The reports delivered at the symposium centered on communications systems for marine deposits, more accurate meteorological information, pouring of oil and oil products, the use of gas turbines at sea deposits, drives and generators for drilling in the littoral areas, etc. Concurrently, the GEC delegation held negotiations with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry, the Ministry of Railways, etc. At the present time discussions are going on at Makhinimport and Sudimport on the opportunities for joint projects.

JOINT PROJECT READY IN '87

Construction of a new coke chemical plant for the metallurgical works of the Rautavaara state-owned joint-stock company in the city of Raahja, Finland, will be completed by the end of 1987.

The Rautavaara project has been built and is being expanded with Soviet technical assistance. It is the biggest enterprise of its kind in Northern Europe and accounts for about 60 per

cent of Finnish steel, pig iron and rolled metal.

The new plant will produce up to 470,000 tonnes of coke a year on the basis of modern technology developed by Finnish and Soviet experts. The Soviet Union will also supply equipment for the plant and send its specialists to participate in building and assembly work.

Bombay products for Siberia

Boilers are delivered to areas of Siberia by the Bombay-based Industrial and Agricultural Engineering Company (IAEC). The boilers are small but rather complex heating installations. A made by the Bombay company can provide heating for a house with a population of 10 to 15 thousand people. It is a boiler not only heat, but also a source of electricity.

ply of boilers to the USSR, says the managing director of IAEC, was received in 1980. Since then we have manufactured for our Soviet customers nearly 95 such installations. The new consignment of 17 boilers is being manufactured at the moment.

We are negotiating a new agreement, and we would also like to buy from the USSR various machines, equipment and materials.

WATER POLO

Olimpiyskiy Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 23 and 24—USSR championship. On December 23, at noon, 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.; on 24, at 6 p.m., 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Sportmen from Moscow, Baku and other cities compete at the best swimming pool of the capital.

WEATHER

December 22-24

In Moscow, city and region, cold weather will continue. Night temperatures of -18°, 20°C (to -23°C in the Moscow Region) and -8°, 13°C during the day. No snow, night and morning mists possible. SE wind, 3-7 mps.

State Bank of the USSR

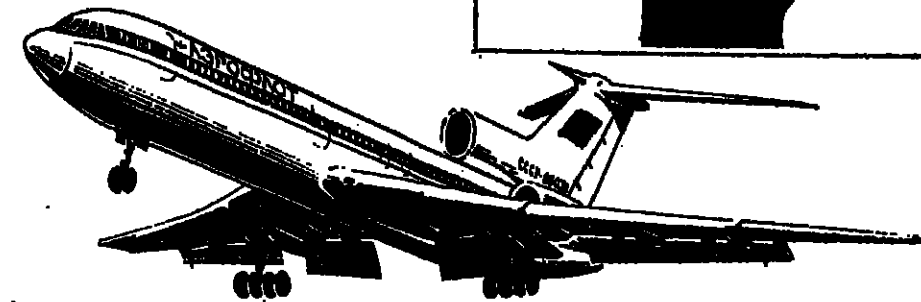
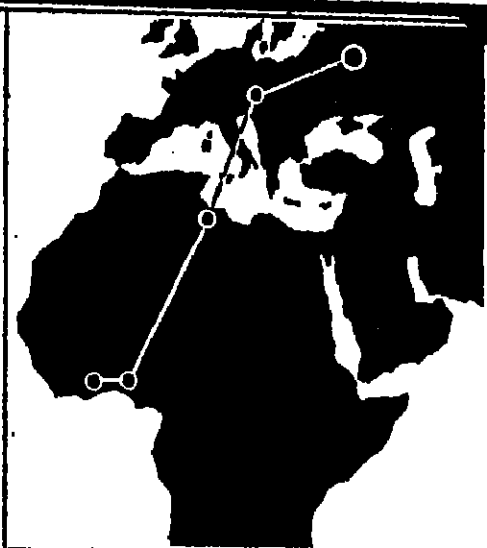
Exchange quotations as of December 16, 1984.

Currency Quotations in rubles

US dollar	100	3.93
German dollar	100	44.95
Swiss franc	100	102.33
Japanese yen	100	13.34

French franc	100	9.93
FRG mark	100	27.48
Deutsche mark	100	6.83
Indian rupee	100	6.99
Italian lire	10,000	4.48
Japanese yen	1,000	3.48
Swedish krona	100	9.75
Swiss franc	100	33.58
US dollar	100	85.83

Aeroflot offers

NEW INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTE
MOSCOW-VIENNA-TRIPOLI-LAGOS-LOME

The air route linking Moscow with Lomé, capital of the Republic of Togo, is serviced by the comfortable airliner TU-154. In 9 hours 30 minutes it covers 7,500 kilometres.

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17.10 arr.	Lagos	dep. 09.05
18.35 dep.	Lomé	arr. 06.45
22.55 arr.		
00.10 dep.		dep. 01.10
00.10 arr.		
Sat	Airport	Sat

All time local

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АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

Equipment for public catering

The French firm Sovtrad Export displayed recently equipment of 14 French firms for public catering in Moscow's exhibition hall of V/O Exports of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Among the exhibits there were: the rotation furnace Tilleti producing 120 baguette-type long loaves in one operation; convection furnaces Borgeol with a productivity of 750-1,000 loaves per hour; coffee machines of the Ground France company; counters for bars and snack-bars of the Geant firm; transportation equipment for kitchens and restaurants and canteens of the firm Movi and "Vandie" Mecanique dough-mixing machines.

Exports special interest was aroused by all sorts of mixers displayed by the firm Robot Coupe. In a matter of seconds mixers cut and chop products, prepare dough, mash, mayonnaise, cut into thin slices, fruits and vegetables, grate them.

A number of exhibits were bought by V/O Technoexport.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN TRADE PROTOCOL

Government delegations of the USSR and Hungary have signed a protocol in Moscow on trade for 1985. Under the protocol, its volume will exceed 9,000 million roubles.

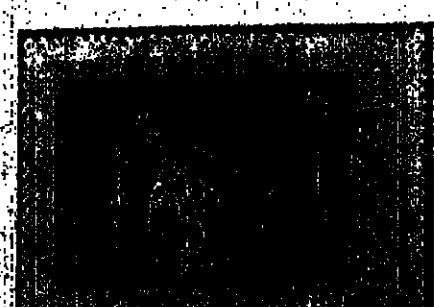
Mutual supplies of modern engineering equipment will further be stepped up to expand cooperation in production.

Next year the Soviet Union

will continue to supply Hungary with basic types of fuels and raw materials which are needed to promote planned development of its national economy. Cooperation will also continue in the production of goods for agricultural and allied industries. It is also envisaged to increase mutual deliveries of consumer goods.

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